

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD III.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—COMEDY OF FEELING. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 53d st.—LA BELLE HÉLÈNE. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AN ORCHARD OF INTEREST—ON HAND.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 331 st. between 5th av. and 5th st.—RICHIE. Matinee at 2.—THE POOLS REVENGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—MARRIED FOR MONEY—PATTER VS. CLATTER. Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.—THE FORTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HONOR. Matinee at 2.

WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LION'S LAST LEAP. Matinee at 1 1/2.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery.—ORFÈVE—A STRADILLA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—NOT GUILTY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 555 Broadway.—SATURDAY'S ROYAL JAPANESE THEATRE. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS. Matinee at 2.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTER HALL, corner 20th st. and Broadway.—NEEDY MINSTER HALL. Matinee at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 231 street and 4th av.—Afternoon at 2.—GRAND CONCERT.

THE RINK, Third Avenue and 53d st.—Howe's Circus. Afternoon and evening.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 22, 1871.

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Is it not a little singular that British statesmen should be imposing taxes on lucifer matches when royal matches have lately been so popular in the United Kingdom?

CARRYING OFF THE PALM OF LEGISLATION—Bulter, Beck and Farnsworth in Washington, and Orrin Winans and Denny Burns in Albany. No wonder a storm of thunder and lightning burst over the country about the same time.

So PROFOUND was the demonstration in honor of Senator Mike Norton on board the "Sleepy Hollow" last evening that a number were unable to find a hollow to sleep in. The demonstration was particularly grand and honorable to all concerned.

ACCORDING TO A DESPATCH from San Francisco the treatment of the Fair-Crittenden case in court is regarded by the community as a "farce." It would seem that that might be the natural effect, when the tragedy which ended in the murder of the late United States Senator Dave Broderick was regarded as one of the necessary occurrences of early civilization and political life in California. The only difference is one murder was for free love, the other for free politics.

A BAD BREAK.—How was it that the abstract of the address of the democratic Congressmen, as telegraphed to the Boston Post and published on the morning of the 20th inst., before it was given elsewhere, contained the distinct avowal that the democrats acquiesced in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and yet the full text of the document is on the subject? This was either a bad guess on the part of the Post's correspondent or a bad break on the part of the framers of the instrument. Perhaps it is a mistake all round.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—By special telegram to the HERALD from Havana we have later advice from the city of Mexico. The administration has gained a point in Congress by a majority of one vote. The political campaign is exciting, and the prospects for the re-election of Juarez are improving. The revolutions in several States remain as at last reports, no further information having been received. The President has vetoed the Electoral law, and states that he will propose another, which he considers more favorable to the country.

STORM SIGNALS ON BROADWAY.—On a lofty building at the corner of Broadway and Cedar street a telegraphic meteorological establishment will soon be erected in connection with the Signal Service Bureau at Washington, and other points, whereby our outward bound mariners will be informed of coming storms in season to avoid them or to trim ship and shape their course to meet them. This Signal Service Bureau, in its daily weather reports, has already established a great reputation in the accuracy, as proved from day to day, of its "probabilities." These scientific men have solved the mystery of the laws of storms in the United States, and we think that this government service is destined to be of incalculable value to the country, on the land and the sea.

The Manifesto of the Democratic Members of Congress.

The address of the democratic members of Congress, which we published yesterday, is not quite up to the standard of expectation or the exigencies of the party and the times. We supposed it would be more explicit and comprehensive on the political situation, issues before the country and the programme of future action of the democrats—that it would be, in fact, a pretty well defined platform of the party for the Presidential campaign. It is, however, simply an address to the people of the United States, signed by the fourteen democratic Senators and ninety-four Representatives of Congress, expressing their views on the legislation and policy of the radical party and the conduct of the administration, and defining in general terms the position of the democratic party in reply to the charges made against it by the radicals. The address has the merit of brevity, which is an improvement upon such political manifestoes generally, though it might have been more forcible and explicit. The democratic Congressmen thought, probably, it would be best to leave the work of making a platform to the National Convention, and intended this movement as only preliminary. In view of the changes that may take place between the present time and next spring, and the necessity of harmonizing the party in the different sections of the country on a general course of policy, it was deemed prudent, no doubt, to wait the upshot of events. The democratic Congressmen act upon the principle that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

We do not see, however, as some of the radical newspapers pretend, that this comparative negative action of the democratic leaders implies fear of meeting squarely the issues determined by and since the war. The language of the address does not admit of such an inference. Whatever certain impracticable democrats may have said against the constitutional amendments enfranchising the negroes and placing them on an equality with all other citizens, the representatives of the party in Congress declare plainly their purpose "to protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly relations among all men and to discountenance and discourage any violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the constitution or any of its amendments." Not merely under the constitution as it was, let it be remembered, but the rights secured by that instrument "for any of its amendments." If this does not cover the ground we do not know what can. Then, again, they say, in another part of the address, "No indignation can be too stern and no scorn too severe for the assertions by unscrupulous radical leaders that the great democratic and conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the constitution. It is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes, to revive in all hearts the feeling of friendship, affection and harmony which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protectingegis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation." So far, then, the democratic leaders in Congress, representing all sections of the country, are committed to carry out the amendments to the constitution and to enforce the laws made to that end.

But the address is mainly denunciatory of radical legislation and policy and of the corruption and extravagance of the radical party since it has been in power. Here the democrats have ample ground to stand upon, and if they know how to make use of the facts that lie broadcast before them they can break down the dominant party, whether General Grant can succeed or not in the Presidential race of 1872. Apart from the necessary expenditures to prosecute the war for the preservation of the Union, the radicals have squandered during the ten years they have been in power an incredible sum of money. Nothing like the reckless extravagance was ever known in the history of nations before, and now, six years after peace has been restored, the current expenditure of the government, independent of the interest on the debt, is nearly three times greater than in 1860, when the radicals first came into power. "In five years of peace following the war," as the Congressional democratic address says, "the radical administrations have expended twelve hundred millions for ordinary purposes alone, being within two hundred millions of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes, in war and peace, during the seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon principal or interest of the public debt." But that is not all. Hundreds of millions of acres of the public lands—the most precious inheritance of the people—have been lavished upon railroad and other grasping corporations without anything like an equivalent, and to enrich the parasites of the government. The most burdensome system of taxation is kept up and an army of officeholders employed in order that the administration and party may have a gorged treasury, the greatest amount of patronage and abundant means for jobs of all kinds. This, in brief, is the appalling financial history of ten years of radical rule.

A more serious charge, if possible, on which the address of the democrats arraigns the radicals, is the proscriptive, coercive and centralizing policy which threatens to subvert the liberties of the people and to turn this free and happy country over to the government of the sword. We have become so accustomed to military rule since the war commenced that the people appear to have lost that vigilance with which they formerly guarded their liberties. Federal bayonets at the polls in loyal States and in times of peace would have created the greatest alarm with our forefathers. On no pretence would this have been tolerated in former times, yet we see that now. The federal government, under the radicals, is fast marching to a centralized despotism. The coercive bill just passed by Congress and signed by the President, under the pretext of Ku Klux disorders in the South, is the severest blow to liberty ever struck in this country. It places the whole population of a vast section, innocent as well as guilty, at the mercy of one man and his minions. It is the government of the

sword. There is no necessity for that. The industry, prosperity and general good conduct of the South show the impolicy and injustice of such a dangerous measure. Disorders there are, no doubt, as there frequently are in other sections of the country, but they have been greatly exaggerated and do not justify the subversion of civil liberty. Many of these disorders have been fomented by the radicals themselves. This high-handed and autocratic policy of the government must be understood by the conservative people of the North. They will soon learn that it has been adopted for political ends—to inflame sectional passions, and to place the Southern States under the control of the administration, so as to secure their vote in the coming Presidential election. It looks as if the radicals are ready to create another civil war rather than lose their power. Still, we think they will overreach themselves, and that their very coercive and despotic policy may defeat the object they have in view. This pretended Ku Klux legislation will give the democrats a great advantage, if they know how to use it. They could have no better plank in their platform, and no better issue on which to go before the people. The old saying that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" seems to be applicable just now to the radical party. It is evident from the whole tenor of the democratic Congressional manifesto that the leaders know what they are about, and that they are going to make the despotic and coercive policy of their opponents a prominent issue hereafter.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The State Legislature adjourned yesterday, after a session which, being shorter than usual, was crammed fuller than the average with big jobs and outrageous frauds. It has not been paralleled, we believe, in the history of this State for singular political dilemmas and bold strokes for overcoming them. The opposing parties were almost equally divided in both houses at the opening, and during the session the constitutional majority, secured to the democracy in the Senate only by the death of Senator Blood, was completely lost in the House by the resignation of Assemblyman Irving. The proposition to hold a special election in his case, which was not even broached in the case of Senator Blood, was a marvellous piece of political assurance, to be compared only to the personal as well as political assurance manifested by Mr. Winans when he saved the democrats the necessity of this special election by stepping out of the republican minority and brazenly filling up the democratic hiatus himself. Another extraordinary specimen of political handiwork was the abolishment of the two-thirds rule relative to going into Committee of the Whole, and still another was the secret caucus and solemn pledge of the republican members to oppose all party legislation. The session has, in fact, been one made up in great part of unlooked-for difficulties and bungling artifices, most awkward management and most shameless disregard of rules and regulations. The subtle tricks of legislation seemed beyond the knowledge of the managers. They knew nothing so acceptable as legitimate parliamentary strategy. They worked their ends altogether by rough blows and ruthless gouging. A nice strategical fraud on parliamentary usages, a sharp and well sustained quibble of parliamentary rule or any smart artifice would have served as a pleasant relief; but no, there were no tactics that amounted to anything better than reckless gouging at parliamentary law.

The big jobs that were the plums of the session were fitly deserving of such reckless modes of legislation. They were, in their way, as barefaced and indecorous as the subversion of the rules by which their passage was secured. Probably they number among them the biggest jobs that any Legislature in this State has ever yet dared to father. The substance of the Water Supply, Broadway Widening and Two Per Cent Tax bills are too familiar to our readers to need reviewing here, but they fitly illustrate the immensity of corruption which the Legislature of 1871, now happily no more, has piled up during its brief session.

The Convict Lawrence Sullivan.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday affirmed the verdict rendered in the Court of General Sessions against Lawrence Sullivan, tried and convicted of murdering John O'Brien about a year ago in Whitehall street. Exception was made to the verdict on the ground of the exclusion of certain evidence by a premonition showing a brain organization predisposing Sullivan to crime, and thus relieving him from responsibility, as not having his will under sufficient control to prevent the commission of crime. The Court failed to see the importance of any such evidence, and, without stopping to hear what the District Attorney might have to say in reply, affirmed the verdict given in the Court below. Meantime, as will be remembered, Sullivan was sentenced to be hung on the 20th of last January. The late appeal suspended proceedings, of course. It now devolves on the Supreme Court Judges hearing the appeal to rescind him.

THE CONNECTICUT CANVASSES will make an official report of the late election to the Legislature giving English 47,492, Jewell 47,450, scattering 17, which would give English the Governorship by 25 majority. But there are a number of errors in returns and alleged mistakes in town and county canvasses, which the Legislature will have to investigate, and which may give Jewell a majority of about ninety. The rest of the republican ticket is elected by a decisive majority.

BOYER, AN INDIAN BRAVE, was hanged in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, yesterday for murder. It was the first legal execution in the Territory, although many persons have been hanged there by Judge Lynch. Civilization is advancing very rapidly indeed when an Indian charged with the murder of white men is granted the delays and privileges of the law in Wyoming.

YOUNG BLOCK, who killed Colonel McKaig in Frederick, Md., for seducing his sister, has been triumphantly acquitted. The maxim that a seducer is lawful prey for any relative of the seduced is fully established by the numerous precedents that courts of law have recently given; but even if such were not the case this Colonel McKaig deserved to be killed for his heinous treatment of his victim.

Paris and Versailles—Preparing for the Final Assault.

Our special despatches from Paris are to the evening of the 20th inst. During all that day the fighting had been going on with great energy, the insurgents being driven at all points, and followed to within two hundred yards of the ramparts of the city. The government troops are being massed at several places, and additional batteries have been established to the left of Mont Valérien, which are ready to open fire. The Prussians are about to give up all the forts now in their possession to the Versailles. Within the city enormous barricades have been erected in the Rue Rivoli and Place Concorde. Ditches six feet deep have been dug, and every preparation made for the most obstinate street fighting. Provisions are very scarce, and horse-flesh is again being sold. General Cluseret has tendered his resignation because the Communists are running into excesses; but it was not accepted. The exodus from Paris continues to be very great. The scene in the Avenue Josephine is awful. At the gates of the hospital crowds of women with streaming hair are uttering loud shrieks and demanding their husbands and brothers. Many children have been wounded. A person from Versailles states that the great and final attack is arranged and the troops to make it have been detailed. General Dombrowski has disappeared, supposed to be dead or wounded. Everything in Paris now indicates a panic. The Nationals may remain true to the Commune, but it is thought to be doubtful. The condition is one of complete anarchy. A reign of terror exists. Horror is heaped upon horror. The worst has not come yet, and all are waiting anxiously for what the next few days will bring forth.

The above is a delightful picture of the condition to which Paris has been reduced, not by a foreign foe, but by those "to the manner born," and the end is not yet. There are two points, however, in the news we have received, which indicate clearly, we think, that the situation of the forces of the Commune is becoming very desperate. They are that Cluseret has tendered his resignation and Dombrowski has disappeared—thought to be dead or wounded. Like rats deserting a sinking ship they desire to leave the cause they find hopeless. The Commune declined to receive the resignation of the former, so the probabilities are if he cannot get away from the locality he will leave anyhow. We do not think that Dombrowski is either dead or wounded. He is probably a sensible man, and has seen what his fate is sure to be if he remained much longer near Paris. He has probably deemed discretion the better part of valor, and, like a prudent person, has left for parts unknown, not wishing to gain additional military experience and renown in the vicinity of the advancing army of MacMahon. There are others, probably, who have kept him company, and it would not surprise us to learn that all the superior officers of the army of the Commune had disappeared, "supposed to be killed or wounded," leaving the brunt of the fighting yet to come off to the subalterns. Well, we cannot blame them. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and these men, who have fought with a zeal and bravery worthy of a better cause, knowing what chance for life they would have if captured, have wisely gone to "where the woodbine twines," wishing, doubtless, to "live to fight another day;" and this fact proves conclusively that the Commune has had at least two sensible men in its army, who have not cared, and who did not dare to stand by its waning fortunes.

From the proximity of the government troops to the *enclave*, and the massing of heavy bodies of men at points near the principal entrances to the city, we judge that the assault will not be long postponed. The report from Versailles is that the detail for the forlorn hope has been made. If the National Guards do defend the city as it is capable of being defended, with the barricades and ditches that have been constructed and dug, the fight is certain to be one of the most obstinate and bloody on record. Frenchmen understand street fighting, and French troops have had experience in assaulting a barricade. Both require obstinate bravery and stubborn determination, and as no quarter will be asked or given, the mortality must necessarily be terrible. The coming week will, we fear, be a dark page in the history of France—a fit companion for many that have preceded it but it will be a necessity that cannot be overcome, unless by unconditional surrender of the Commune and its army. At present there is no prospect of such an arrangement. The bloody work must go on and thousands more of lives be sacrificed to gratify the ambition of a few unscrupulous men. We feel the utmost confidence in the complete success of the government troops; we believe they will overcome every obstacle and restore the authority of M. Thiers in Paris, but in doing so they will have to sustain heavy losses and make great sacrifices. They will, however, be doing everything for France, and those who survive will feel a just pride in knowing that they saved their country from the worst foe France has ever known—viz., the lawless of her own citizens—the Frenchmen who appear desirous of keeping their country in a constant state of anarchy.

CONCILIATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We reproduce a report of an interview with Governor Scott, of South Carolina, by the representative of one newspaper, and a criticism upon that interview by the editor of another. This gives the people a pretty fair understanding of the situation in one Southern State—Idaho, the State of South Carolina. These statements are interesting and important in view of the momentous events that may arise in the South if President Grant conceives that he is warranted by lawless events in the South to enforce the dictatorial powers conferred upon him by Congress.

THE PART OF HAMLET LEFT OUT.—In the tragedy of the "Melancholy Dane," as presented "to the people of the United States," by the representatives of the democratic party in Congress. They say nothing as to the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, while the Southern democracy are making the welkin ring with the cry that "nigger suffrage must be abolished."

Erie Driven to Bay.

Litigation in the courts would almost seem to be as necessary to the prosperity of the Erie Railway Company as the most successful adaptation of improvements in the equipment of the road or an unusual and unexpected run of business from end to end of the line. But litigation is expensive, especially when indulged in to bolster up wrongs and to screen from public odium and condemnation the acts of large monopolies whose service to the public can only be compensated for by a virtual control and mastery of all rights, individually and collectively, that said public under any other circumstances would possess or might assert. The cost to Erie of the litigations in which the company has been continuously engaged for the last few years has more than once, as an astounding item of news, been published in the HERALD. Counsel who have had the good luck to have been engaged on either one side or the other of the controversy have met with such a windfall of greenbacks that retirement, even before the end is reached, would be a good thing for them, and thus leave the field, if not to honest and able, at all events to younger and more needy disciples of Coke and Blackstone. But it would seem as if a retainer given in an Erie suit is a retainer for life, if violence is not resorted to for the purpose of getting rid of an advocate who would manipulate two strings to his bow, or who should be suspected of such, as illustrated in a recent case charged to this account.

The phase given to one branch of this contest in which Erie is put upon the defensive, and Heath and Raphael, two English holders of Erie stock, are the complainants in the United States Circuit Court, differs very materially from any preceding course in Erie suits. Heath and Raphael are non-residents, being Englishmen, and thus the trial of the cause in which they are concerned is brought from the Supreme Court of the State to the federal courts. Originally these plaintiffs were defendants in an action instituted by the Erie directors in the State courts, in which Fisk, Gould & Co. succeeded in retaining in their possession, or in that of a receiver appointed by the Court, sixty thousand shares of stock of the Erie Company held by English shareholders. Heath and Raphael were not originally the holders of all this stock, though subsequently, with the consent of the other English shareholders, they made an effort here to have it registered in their joint name. Here comes the hitch. Erie became alarmed at the control the registration in their name of so large an amount of stock would give to these two men, and some means must be at once taken to neutralize it, or to deprive them altogether of all power in the premises. To this end an injunction was sued for to prevent the registration of the stock in the name of Heath and Raphael. Erie charging that these stockholders were in league with Vanderbilt and others, the enemies of Erie, to disparage the Erie road and to impair the confidence of the public in its management. A receiver—Mr. Coleman—was appointed by the Court, who thereupon took possession of all the stock over sixty thousand shares claimed by Heath and Raphael. It is to recover possession of this property that the present suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Blatchford at once granted a stay of proceedings as to further action in the State courts, and made an order directing a transfer of this stock to Heath and Raphael or their solicitor. But Jay Gould, of Erie, claims that he is the owner of half the stock in question, and on his application a new receiver was appointed for his share of the stock. Thus Mr. Coleman, the receiver, finds himself placed between two fires. Under the act of Congress he is an officer of the federal courts as well as of the court which appointed him its receiver, and in order that he might come out of the dilemma scatheless he petitioned both courts to discharge him from the receivership and release him from his bonds.

Erie, in its tactics in this campaign, has been forced to break ground and to abandon all their previously entrenched positions, and Fisk and Gould, like other generals when sorely pressed, have been compelled to accept battle at the option of and on the ground selected by their adversaries. Judge Blatchford referred the whole matter of taking testimony and making a report to a Master in Equity, Mr. Kenneth G. White. The case has been going on for some time. In consequence of the obstructions and barricades put up at almost every step by Fisk and Gould and the officials under them the advance is slow, but it is sure, and defeat to Erie, from the present aspect of the struggle, is inevitable. Most important witnesses to the suit took "log roll" the moment it was discovered they were wanted to tell what they knew concerning the disappearance of the Heath and Raphael stock and the issuance of three millions of convertible bonds to cover deficiencies. Some of these subordinates were only lured by strategy from their hiding places and brought into court *volens volens*, while others are still *non est*, lying *en perdu* over in Jersey or off on their travels to Europe.

The most important day's proceedings in the examination before the Master, however, were those which took place day before yesterday. Jay Gould himself was then on the stand. At the outset it was evident that the witness was determined to be non-committal, and that he would endeavor to shield himself against direct thrusts by "presumptions and suppositions" and pleadings of ignorance as to his powers to do so and so under the constitution and charter of the company. But the veteran counsel who drove him to bay was not to be fooled by evasions or prevarications, however cunningly glossed over or designed to allay suspicion and to gain more time. Again and again questions as to the willingness of Erie to produce certain office books had to be repeated by counsel and the Master, but without eliciting a direct, positive reply. Gould writhed in his seat under the lash of counsel, who was unsparing in his denunciation of the whole course of Erie throughout this and kindred suits in which the company has been engaged. The entire Erie concern has got itself into a tight place, and the probabilities are that if the required books are not forthcoming on Monday next, to which day the examination is adjourned, Judge

Blatchford will issue an order for the arrest of Mr. Gould just such as the order of the Master is complied with. In the meantime the public must await with what patience it may the approaching *dénouement* of this hotly contested legal joust between Erie and the English shareholders of that company.

The English Budget—Shifting the Money Burden, but No Great Ease to the Taxpayers.

The Right Honorable Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowe presented the Gladstone budget to the British House of Commons last Thursday night. He commenced his speech immediately after the assemblage of the members, and concluded the exhibit yesterday morning. The legislative attendance was not numerous. We are astonished at this, as the financial statement was certainly of a most important character, and spoken at a most critical moment in the history of the industrial interests and monetary progress of the Old World. Mr. Lowe required an exercise of the most ingenious dexterity of the Treasury benches school to render his bill of particulars acceptable to the united family of Mr. John Bull. The Chancellor proved that he possesses this happy and most useful, ministerially speaking, faculty in an eminent degree. He excited the national fear of the British people wholly by his allusion to the continental "war events" which deranged commercial balances to such an extent that "exact estimates were set at naught." Such a situation is always a saving one for British Exchequer chancellors, more particularly when it presents co-existent with the assurance that the homes and firesides of the English people remain sacred and secure amid the surrounding turmoil; or, as Mr. Lowe announced it, that "England cannot be invaded." The British people are ever willing to pay for the honorable maintenance of their independence. Chancellor Lowe, consequently, tackled his ledger facts and hard materialistic revenue figures as a sort of treasury "rider" to his patriotic preface and profession. He was very hopeful in the premises. The revenue resources of the United Kingdom evidence the "greatest elasticity." The cost of the army stands out prominently and rather awkwardly, as we can observe, particularly at a moment when the whole world is sick of war and when the Chancellor himself says "England cannot be invaded." The British revenue income from customs may be less during the year—a deficiency may, in fact, be experienced in that department amounting to £2,700,000. It is proposed to restore the taxes on dividends belonging to foreigners abroad and to abolish some other exemptions from taxation, and to impose duties on legacies and property successions proportioned to the amounts. These latter items are quite important to the people of the United States. The tax on incomes is to be increased. The home manufactures are productive. The foreign trade is being extended. Commercial marine interests are enlarged and made more profitable in consequence.

Chancellor Lowe borrowed one idea—a scintillation of treasury light—from the government system of America. He proposed to impose a tax on lucifer matches, a "resort," he said, "of American origin," and thus concluded his statement amid a blaze of brimstone glory and a burst of hearty laughter, leaving an excellent good impression, however, to the effect that Mr. Bull pays as he goes, possesses energy, industry and perseverance, respects the fruits of honest toil and the rights of property, and is ready to defend his "strong box" against violence or pillage, no matter from what quarter the assaults may be attempted. This favorable state of feeling was not sufficient to save Mr. Lowe's new programme from a very stiff and rather general opposition. A test division was taken on the match duty clause of the budget, which resulted in favor of the government by a majority of 157, so that Messrs. Gladstone and Lowe have had a triumph both earthly and *et inferno*, and may reasonably feel proud, as is the vast power which they invoked in the lucifer movement.

Neutral Rights at Sea During War—The Declaration of Paris of 1856.

Does a neutral flag cover a cargo at sea in time of war? Such is the important subject which was reopened for debate in the British House of Commons last night. It involves the very existence of the essential international commercial principle which was affirmed by the resolution known as the Declaration of Paris of 1856. The Declaration of Paris says that a neutral flag covers the cargo in war. It struck away England's assumption of the right of naval search and afforded an honorable freedom, with an opening for legitimate trade profits, to American vessels during periods of European convulsions from the struggle of Old World wars. The declaration has been, consequently, distasteful to Great Britain ever since the very moment of its affirmation. A strong English parliamentary party wishes the Queen's government to withdraw from it. Mr. George Augustus Frederick Bentinck—Phoenix! how many names—urges the resumption of the "right of search" by English cruisers during war. Mr. Bentinck is a lawyer by profession. He is full of crochets, perhaps in consequence, and overflowing with conservatism and the idea of a "firm British foreign policy" in his election professions of political faith. Sir Roundell Palmer supports Mr. Bentinck. Sir Roundell Palmer is also a lawyer, a tory in politics, in favor of a State Church, and against the ballot. Mr. Palmer will never naturalize his vote at Tammany Hall. He goes for all the privileges of the monarchy and very few of the rights of the people. Mr. Stephen Cave wishes "the renewal" of the right of search. Mr. Cave is a lawyer of the Inner Temple; he is a tory; he favors an English educational system based almost exclusively on the religion of one particular Church. All these lawyers and tories look professionally to all sorts of government party complications. They delight in trials of the Bullen vs. Bostom order. They also dislike the free flag of America and would, to a slight extent, prefer an Alabama to the Stars and Stripes on the ocean. Mr. Disraeli "lamented" the late hour at which the subject had come up in the session. He was sorry that it had not been brought to the attention of the members of the London Conference. We can